

as its chair and continues to be an active member. The foundation's purpose is to work with businesses to secure grants for both teachers and students. Under Marsha's leadership, the foundation has made a difference in Milpitas. Since Marsha was recently elected to the Milpitas Unified School District, she is no longer able to serve on its board of directors, but I am certain that she will continue to be even more dedicated—if that is possible—to our schools in her new capacity.

In 1990, Mayor McHugh appointed Marsha to the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources Commission for the city of Milpitas. She currently serves as the commission's chair. She has also been an active member of the Milpitas Volunteer Partners Program for many years where she has participated in such programs as the Fall Fest and Milpitas USA Parade and Festival. Marsha also recently cochaired the Great Mall of the Bay Area Evening Gala which raised over \$35,000. She has also been a member of several other organizations such as the Little League, Cub Scouts, Pal Soccer, the Milpitas Chamber of Commerce, and Trinity Episcopal Church.

Marsha is also a successful businesswoman who, while raising a family and managing her child care business, has always taken the time to give back to her community. That is why I am proud to recognize Ms. Marsha Grilli as the 1995 Milpitas Citizen of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO TERRANCE NELSON HOSKINS MEDINA

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 1995

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize Terrance Nelson Hoskins Medina on his accomplishment of earning the rank of Eagle Scout. This is a substantial achievement demonstrating his abilities and perseverance, as only 2 percent of all Scouts ever achieve the Eagle rank.

Terrance began Scouting in 1988, as a member of the Emory Presbyterian Church-sponsored Troop 55. However, in just 2 years Terrance had moved from Troop 55 to Troop 455, where he was elected to the Order of the Arrow. On February 7, 1995, he completed his Eagle Scout requirements having reconstructed a 60-by-5-foot bridge for the Morningside Presbyterian Church.

Aside from Scouting, Terrance has maintained an "A" average, while still allowing enough time to devote himself to his music. For the past two summers, Terrance has participated in the highly competitive program at Interlochen, MI, where he specialized in the flute. He has also performed for the Atlanta Symphony Youth Orchestra and Olympic band and was also named to the All State band in 1994. After graduation, he plans to attend a conservatory where he can continue his study of music.

I extend my congratulations to Terrance, who should be justifiably proud of his accomplishments. I also congratulate his parents, Augusto and Norma Medina, and his adult Scout leaders whose support and encouragement helped make his goal a reality.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HAYES- BAKER SMALL BUSINESS AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 1995

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, as much as the debate surrounding unfunded Federal mandates is grounded in Federal irresponsibility toward State and local governments, unfunded mandates also undermine our respect for and commitment to the small entrepreneur. 97.6 percent of the nongovernmental, non-agricultural businesses in my home State of Louisiana employ 99 workers or less. We depend on the small businessman to provide jobs for our children and our grandchildren. With unfunded mandates already estimated to cost \$229 per capita in fiscal year 1995, Louisiana's small businessmen and their employees can ill-afford to shoulder any additional regulatory burdens.

It is for these reasons that my Louisiana colleague, RICHARD BAKER, and I proposed an amendment to H.R. 5 to ensure that the business community is adequately factored into the unfunded mandate equation. Our proposal is consistent with the substance and intent of our own regulatory and legislative review bill, the Small Business and Private Sector Economic Impact Act, H.R. 58.

This amendment would modify title III of H.R. 5 to require that the Director of the Congressional Budget Office [CBO], at the request of any standing committee of the House or Senate, consult with and assist those committees in analyzing, when practicable, whether legislation has a significant employment impact on the private sector. The CBO will continue to examine the significant budgetary impact on State, local, or tribal governments as well as the significant financial impact on the private sector. Given the enormous workload that CBO must shoulder to fulfill its current obligations under this bill, our amendment necessarily focuses the committees on unfunded mandates specifically impacting jobs. At the same time, our amendment allows the committees to appropriately prioritize to ensure that the legislative process is not bogged down and that the CBO does not study employment issues whenever such matters are nongermane or de minimis.

President Wilson once characterized our search for direction by saying that "there is much excitement and feverish activity, but little concert of thoughtful purpose." I believe that his insight paints an accurate picture particularly when, as is currently the case, the Federal bureaucracy fails to set priorities, places its needs ahead of those of the people it is supposed to serve, and when regulators, and Members of this body for that matter, propose inane, onerous laws and regulations without regard for who ultimately must pay for them. Clearly, the people should be made aware of the full effect, good and bad, that their Government's actions will have on them. This amendment would help prevent the Federal Government from shirking its responsibility.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL TELEMEDICINE ACT OF 1995

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my two colleagues, Congressman JAY DICKEY and Congressman BILL RICHARDSON to introduce a bill which will have far-reaching implications for rural citizens in our Nation. This legislation, the Rural Telemedicine Act of 1995, will finally provide rural health care providers with Medicare reimbursement for the telemedicine services they provide.

Telemedicine, while not all that new, has the potential to become the breakthrough technology for rural residents and their access to specialized and emergency health care. However, we have a role in making sure that rural residents have access to this possible innovation.

In the past, Congress has focused solely upon providing funding for the equipment to transmit telemedicine services. This bill will enhance our efforts by giving providers in rural areas appropriate Medicare reimbursement for the services they are already providing for free. I am concerned that if we do not begin to pay for utilization, this service will not meet its potential and rural constituents will be left out in the cold again.

The Rural Telemedicine Act of 1995 is very cost conscious. The Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] will oversee the disbursement of the Medicare funds to determine that care givers are using telemedicine appropriately. In addition, HCFA must provide Congress with several reports, both during and after this project's 3-year lifetime. This provision alone removes the blank-check syndrome we have experienced through pilot programs being constantly reauthorized. In this instance, Congress will receive substantive data about the most viable uses of telemedicine.

I urge Members of this House to seriously consider cosponsoring the Rural Telemedicine Act of 1995. Please assist your rural constituencies in gaining access to viable health care options.

AMENDING THE CLEAN WATER ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, 1995, I was pleased to join my colleagues from San Diego in introducing H.R. 794. Representative BILBRAY's bill, H.R. 794, is intended to amend the Clean Water Act to exempt San Diego from secondary sewage treatment requirements of its wastewater.

Current law requires every city, no matter its environmental conditions, to handle sewage at the secondary level. However, study after study has concluded that sewage treated at advanced primary levels and released into ocean depths greater than 300 feet does not harm the environment. With this in mind, it